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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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11	JOHN MICHAEL SMITH,)	Case No.: 1:21-cv-0481 JLT
12	Plaintiff,)	
13	v.)	ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF’S MOTION
)	TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS
14	COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,)	(Doc. 2)
15	Defendant.)	ORDER DIRECTING THE CLERK TO ISSUE
16)	SUMMONS, SOCIAL SECURITY CASE
)	DOCUMENTS, AND SCHEDULING ORDER
17)	

18 John Smith seeks to proceed *in forma pauperis* with an action for judicial review of the
19 administrative decision denying an application for Social Security benefits. Pending before the Court
20 are the complaint (Doc. 1) and motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*. (Doc. 2) For the following
21 reasons, the Court finds issuance of the new case documents is appropriate.

22 **I. Proceeding in forma pauperis**

23 The Court may authorize the commencement of an action without prepayment of fees “by a
24 person who submits an affidavit that includes a statement of all assets such person . . . possesses [and]
25 that the person is unable to pay such fees or give security therefor.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). The Court
26 reviewed the financial status affidavit (Doc. 2), and finds the requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) are
27 satisfied. Therefore, Plaintiff’s request to proceed *in forma pauperis* is **GRANTED**.

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II. Screening Requirement

When an individual seeks to proceed *in forma pauperis*, the Court is required to review the complaint and shall dismiss a complaint, or portion of the complaint, if it is “frivolous, malicious or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or . . . seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b); 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). A plaintiff’s claim is frivolous “when the facts alleged rise to the level of the irrational or the wholly incredible, whether or not there are judicially noticeable facts available to contradict them.” *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 32-33 (1992).

III. Pleading Standards

General rules for pleading complaints are governed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. A pleading must include a statement affirming the court’s jurisdiction, “a short and plain statement of the claim showing the pleader is entitled to relief; and . . . a demand for the relief sought, which may include relief in the alternative or different types of relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a). The purpose of the complaint is to give the defendant fair notice of the claims, and the grounds upon which the complaint stands. *Swierkiewicz v. Sorema N.A.*, 534 U.S. 506, 512 (2002). The Supreme Court noted,

Rule 8 does not require detailed factual allegations, but it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation. A pleading that offers labels and conclusions or a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do. Nor does a complaint suffice if it tenders naked assertions devoid of further factual enhancement.

Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678-79 (2009) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). Vague and conclusory allegations do not support a cause of action. *Ivey v. Board of Regents*, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). The Court clarified further,

[A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” [Citation]. A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged. [Citation]. The plausibility standard is not akin to a “probability requirement,” but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully. [Citation]. Where a complaint pleads facts that are “merely consistent with” a defendant’s liability, it “stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility of ‘entitlement to relief.’

Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 679 (citations omitted). When factual allegations are well-pled, a court should assume their truth and determine whether the facts would make the plaintiff entitled to relief; legal

conclusions are not entitled to the same assumption of truth. *Id.* The Court may grant leave to amend a complaint to the extent deficiencies of the complaint can be cured by an amendment. *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-28 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc).

IV. Discussion and Analysis

Plaintiff seeks review of a decision by the Commissioner of Social Security denying disability benefits. (Doc. 1) The Court may have jurisdiction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), which provides:

Any individual, after any final decision of the Commissioner made after a hearing to which he was a party, irrespective of the amount in controversy, may obtain a review of such decision by a civil action commenced within sixty days after the mailing to him of such decision or within such further time as the Commissioner may allow. Such action shall be brought in the district court of the United States for the judicial district in which the plaintiff resides, or has his principal place of business . . . The court shall have power to enter, upon the pleadings and transcript of the record, a judgment affirming, modifying, or reversing the decision of the Commissioner of Social Security, with or without remanding the cause for a rehearing.

Id. Except as provided by statute, “[n]o findings of fact or decision of the Commissioner shall be reviewed by any person, tribunal, or governmental agency.” 42 U.S.C. § 405(h).

Plaintiff seeks to appeal the final administrative decision denying an application for benefits. (Doc. 1 at 1-2) Plaintiff asserts the Appeals Council issued its notice denying request for review of the decision on September 23, 2020. (*Id.* at 2) He alleges the Appeals Council granted a thirty-five day extension of time to file a civil action on February 13, 2021. (*Id.*) Thus, any request for judicial review was to be filed no later than March 22, 2021.¹ Because Plaintiff initiated this action by filing a complaint on that date, the request for judicial review was timely under Section 405(g).

V. Conclusion and Order

Plaintiff’s complaint states a cognizable claim for review of the administrative decision denying Social Security benefits. Based upon the foregoing, the Court **ORDERS**:

1. Plaintiff’s motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* (Doc. 2) is **GRANTED**;
2. The Clerk of Court is **DIRECTED** to issue summons as to Andrew Saul, Commissioner of Social Security;

¹ The thirty-fifth day after the notice was Saturday, March 20, 2021. Thus, the statute of limitations was extended to the following Monday, March 22, 2021. See Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 6(a)(1)(C) (“if the last day [of a statute of limitations period] is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period continues to run until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday”).

3. The Clerk of Court is **DIRECTED** to issue and serve Plaintiff with Social Security Case Documents, including the Scheduling Order, Order regarding Consent, the Consent Form, and USM-285 Forms;

5. After service, the matter will remain **STAYED** pursuant to General Order 615, until the administrative record is filed or further order of the Court lifting the stay.

Dated: **March 24, 2021**